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John Reynolds
Regional Director
National Parks Service
Western Division
600 Harrison Street #600
San Francisco, California 94107

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I am writing in support of designating Richmond, California as a World War II Home Front National Historic Park. As an architectural historian who has written about war housing and daily life on the home front, I am very familiar with the history and geography of war industry. I consider Richmond to be a uniquely significant location from which to interpret the varied experiences of the home front. Richmond was dramatically affected by its wartime role; the rapid influx of industry, workers, and their families transformed the small city overnight. As the shipyards and other factories expanded, Richmond built a significant amount of housing, hospitals, schools, and other services for war workers. Unlike many places, Richmond still retains a broad range of these building types. This provides an unusually extensive physical documentation of war-time working and living conditions.

Richmond is also unique in other forms of documentation. A surprisingly large number of photographs, novels, and journalistic accounts of wartime experiences exist. These add a rich level of personal description to the larger historical picture. In particular, Dorothea Lange's photographs of Richmond convey the realities of the wartime situation in a compelling and immediate way. All of this material could contribute significantly to the interpretation of the site.

Both Richmond's historical importance as a center of war industry and its existing historical resources make it ideally suited to represent the home front. If you have any questions or need further information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Margaret Crawford', is written above the typed name.

Margaret Crawford
Chair, History and Theory of Architecture Program

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
TEL: (510) 642-1971
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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720-2550

19 December 1999

John Reynolds, Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

Dear Mr. Reynolds,

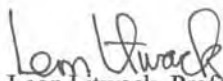
I am writing in support of the National Park Service's proposed "Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historical Park" in Richmond, California. I have had an opportunity to review the draft proposal and believe this will be an exciting and important addition to the Park Service's work in bringing our diverse national heritage to a broad audience.

As an historian who has focused on African American history, I am aware of how few historic sites currently give visitors insight into multi-racial labor and social history. While sites related to early African American history and the history slavery have begun to be added to the nation's historic inventory, public interpretation of 20th-century African American history remains impoverished.

As a major center for production on the WWII home front which helped to pioneer broader industrial hiring practices, the Richmond Kaiser shipyards are a most appropriate place to tell this complex story. The westward migration of many Americans to fill war production jobs, and the opportunities these positions presented to people of color, are important components of this story that can be best told from a Western location.

I look forward to seeing this proposed national historical park become a significant contribution to the Park Service's program of heritage preservation and education.

Sincerely,


Leon Litwack, Professor
Department of History

cc: Congressman George Miller

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720-2550

John Reynolds
Regional Director
National Parks Service
600 Harrison St.
Suite 6000
San Francisco, CA 94107

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I write to express my enthusiastic support for the "Rosie the Riveter/ Home Front National Historical Park" to be located in Richmond California. My intense interest in this project stems from my own work as an historian, my appreciation of the project's civic purpose, and my familiarity with the particular merits of the ongoing research and development.

I have been writing and teaching the history of American women for over a quarter century and have seen the interest in the war industries garner more and more attention among historians as well as fascination from a wide popular audience. It is not a coincidence that some of the very best scholarship on that important topic was based in the examination of the Bay Area, a major destination of war-related immigration and some of the most creative adaptations to war emergency, from Kaiser's shipbuilding, to federal housing projects, to Dorothea Lange's photography to the family life of the war workers, male and female. Marilyn Johnson's *Second Gold Rush*, Gretchen Santangelo-Lemke's *Abiding Courage*, and now Shirley Anne Moore's book on Richmond itself make this the best documented site for a memorial to this important event and these extraordinary people.

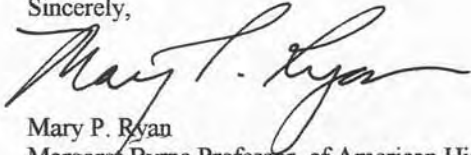
Several of my most talented graduate students have been collecting oral historians for this project. They report back to me on the excitement of the projects, the high quality of the research, the urgency of recording the quickly passing memories of war work, and of appreciating the women who conducted it. The preliminary publications of the project and my student's accounts, confirm what I have learned in my own recent work on the California landscape: that the Bay Area and the Richmond home front in particular tell a powerful story of human adaptability, migration, race and family, as well as women's work. These everyday human dramas offer the best starting point for the popular education to which that a monument aspires.

The sketch I have seen of the proposed design and its inviting location add aesthetic appeal to this historical and civic value. I cannot imagine a more compelling case for a public monument: the event is of critical historical significance and engaging popular interest, the site is richly documented by fine scholars. My own recent work as an historian of public life, convinces me

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study

that on-site learning, learning in place, is the most effective means of historical education, Richmond is the place to learn about and preserve the poignant historical drama of the World War on the Home Front.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mary P. Ryan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Mary P. Ryan
Margaret Byrne Professor of American History
a

Stephen A. Gilford
107 Edith Street
Petaluma, CA. 94952-3221
Tel/Fax 707/763-3468 Internet: Sageprod@aya.yale.edu

December 15, 1999

John Reynolds,
Regional Director
US National Park Service - Western Region
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

As consulting historian to the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, the 8,000,000 member non-profit medical care program headquartered in Oakland, California, I know first hand how proud they are to be able to trace their roots to the Kaiser Shipyards World War II in Richmond, California. Never before, or since, have so many ships been built in a single place in such a short period of time. No other place comes close to their achievement of 747 ships built in four years. Furthermore, the Kaiser workforce had to build the shipyards before they could begin assembling the ships and the land they had to work with was a muddy swamp that at first would not even support the heavy construction machinery.

When the shipyards first went into operation, ship building time was measured in months. The Kaiser yards continually set production records and still hold the world's record for speed, launching a ship in less than five days. What was learned about shipbuilding in Richmond then continues to shape the way ships are built today.

Kaiser's involvement in World War II defense production was immensely varied and far-reaching. I have written extensively on Henry Kaiser, himself, for other Kaiser Companies, particularly ICF/Kaiser, an international engineering firm now headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia. This firm is the corporate descendant of Henry Kaiser's core company, Kaiser Engineers. In addition to their work at Hoover, Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams, Kaiser Engineers built the shipyards as well as other defense related facilities of that period. Kaiser was deeply involved in companies that built not only cargo ships and warships, his companies also produced munitions, ships' engines, Navy Corsair fighters and construction materials.

Kaiser cement, produced nearby, was used to rebuild Pearl Harbor and to construct new ports and landing fields in the Pacific as Marines captured island after island on their way west towards Japan. Kaiser was also producing strategic metals such as steel, in the only steel mill west of the Rockies, and magnesium by two methods, one of which he pioneered in. A by-product of one magnesium process turned out to be the major ingredient in the devastating firebombs that were showered on Dresden and Tokyo. Towards the end of the war, three hundred thousand people were working for Kaiser in facilities scattered around the nation making him one of the largest wartime non-governmental employers.

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study

Among the surviving buildings in Richmond are a shipyard first-aid station and a field hospital. They were part of a highly organized system of first aid stations that reached into every part of the shipyards so that an injured or ill worker was only minutes away from high quality emergency care. The keystone of the system, The Permanente Hospital, located nearby in Oakland, is also still standing.

Henry Kaiser was convinced that employee morale translated directly into productivity and he was prepared to invest heavily in it. The Kaiser childcare centers, arguably the best of their time, and the well-equipped health care facilities were just some of the ways he encouraged workers to give their best efforts to wartime production.

Kaiser's concern for workers extended into social justice. Desperate for people to work in the shipyards and other Kaiser plants, his recruiters had scoured the nation. They had found a rich source of workers in Southern states such as Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The recruiters filled special trains to take the new workers to Oakland. Many of the recruits were black and tens of thousands of African Americans in the Bay Area trace their family's arrival in California to the lure of steady employment in the Kaiser shipyards. Although not free from the inequities and prejudices of the larger society, at Kaiser, African Americans and other ethnic minorities, as well as the women who made up 25% of the workforce, encountered a firm policy of equal pay for equal work.

It seems singularly appropriate that the Richmond shipyards which drew workers from literally every state in the Union and contain so much of the original buildings, ship basins, and artifacts of the wartime period, be developed as a tribute to World War II Home Front workers across the nation:

I look forward to cooperating enthusiastically with the National Park Service in the development of The Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Stephen A. Gilford". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Stephen A. Gilford

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO

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John Reynolds
Regional Director
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street
Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

December 16, 1999

Dear Mr. Reynolds,

I am writing to endorse the findings of your Pacific Great Basin Support Office regarding the proposed *Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Site* in Richmond, California. My support for this worthy project emanates from my own research on NPS natural and cultural sites (administrative histories of White Sands NM, Fort Davis NHS, and Big Bend NP; an HRS of Petroglyph NM), as well as my publications for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (district histories of the Albuquerque and San Francisco districts; a division history of the South Pacific Division [headquartered since 1888 in San Francisco]).

In all cases, I have come to appreciate the need for more public consciousness of the national commitment to victory in World War II, the attendant consequences (both good and bad) of mobilization, and the altered future that came to the American West in particular because of the expenditure of \$260 billion in taxpayer monies from 1941-1945 on the war effort (a figure four times that of all New Deal agencies nationwide throughout the 1930s). This latter theme I have explored in an article, "The Legacy of Containment: The Military-Industrial Complex and the New American West," in Kevin J. Fernlund, ed., *The Cold War American West: 1945-1989* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998).



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COMMITTED TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

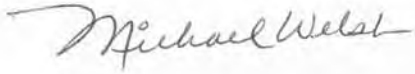
The prospectus prepared by your support office highlights the plethora of structures and stories waiting to be exhibited to the general public about the most important period of the twentieth century. National awareness of the scale and scope of the war effort on the home front only now is building among scholars of the American experience. In addition, such venues as the *History Channel* and other cable services find eager audiences for the social and cultural dynamics of World War II, even as a new generation of students turns to the past for guidance about the formation of the world that they soon will inherit. The timing of this initiative at the start of a new millennium is propitious, and the park service can break new ground by interpreting the twentieth-century version of our military history with the same fervor that it does the American Revolution or the Civil War.

No finer example exists of the new worlds created in the 1940s than the port of Richmond; a site that I have studied for my work on the Army Engineers on the Pacific Rim and in the Bay area in particular. Such an historic site would complement the work of the public and private sector throughout the region to dramatize the twentieth century, such as the Corps' Bay Model Visitors Center in Sausalito (itself the former "Marinship" yards), and the Port of Oakland's restoration of its waterfront. Future generations of visitors will thank the NPS for championing the preservation of the moment when America became a global power, and when the burdens of growth and change visited California in ways not seen since the days of the Gold Rush.

Should you wish further elaboration of these ideas, please contact me at **970-351-2223** (e-mail: mewelsh@bentley.unco.edu). Thank you for the opportunity to recommend to Congressman George Miller the wisdom of the Rosie the Riveter NHS, and good luck with the planning work.

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael Welsh".

Michael Welsh
Professor

Cc: Steve Haller, Park Historian, NPS, GGNRA, San Francisco
Donna Graves, 1204 Carleton Street, Berkeley, CA

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study



**VANCOUVER
NATIONAL
HISTORIC
RESERVE
TRUST**

GENERAL O.O. HOWARD HOUSE • 750 ANDERSON STREET • VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98661

MAIN: 360.992.1800
FAX: 360.992.1810

September 21, 1999

Ray Murray
Chief, Planning and Partnerships
National Park Service
Pacific Great Basin Support Office
600 Harrison Street, #600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Mr. Murray,

Re: Review and Comment on Draft Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front
National Historical Park Feasibility Study Report

General:

After reviewing the draft document, I support the NPS recommendation for Alternative No.2. It appears that the Richmond site contains an unusual number of original structures that warrant preservation and public interpretation. The additional sites noted in Alternative No. 3 (Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, Day Care Centers, Fire Station and Atchison village worker housing complex) are important reminders of this national story. However, without full information on their current condition, it is difficult to comment. I noted the photo of the Field Hospital indicates it is for sale. Steps should be taken to ensure that these facilities are still around by the time the feasibility studies are completed.

The objective to link Richmond World War II Home Front stories to other representative locations across the nation is excellent. Please note (pg. 52 and map pg.51) that the correct name for the Vancouver, Washington site is: Vancouver National Historic Reserve, not Fort Vancouver National Reserve. It is confusing. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is one component (interpreting the 19th century British Hudson's Bay Company story) within the larger Historic Reserve.

I hope an historic whirley crane will be donated and interpreted.

Specific: (note - editors will catch the typos, indicated below, I'm sure, so ignore where appropriate)

Pg. 1 under Findings, paragraph 2. Please note that Vanport, Oregon is claimed to be the largest housing project in the United States during its time.(source Manly Mabon, *Vanport*, Oregon Historical Society Press, 1987)

Pg. 1 under Findings, paragraph 3, impact on the nation.

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front Feasibility Study

Pg. 5 paragraph 2. It would be useful to have more information here on the origin of the phrase "Rosie the Riveter" (where did the phrase originate, by whom etc.) especially since it is the name of the proposed Historical Park.

Pg. 5 paragraph 7. Kaiser actively recruited workers from across the country. (source, Maben cited above and Mark S. Foster, *Henry J. Kaiser, Builder in the Modern American West*, University of Texas Press, Austin, 1989

Pg. 21 I like the fact that the significant interpretive themes for the proposed park fit within so many of the NPS's Thematic framework and further that the WW II Home Front has not been adequately interpreted. The proposed Richmond park will help rectify this situation.

Pg. 22 paragraph 1, line 7 Fort Vancouver National Reserve should read Vancouver National Historic Reserve. Even though the actual site of the Kaiser Shipyard in Vancouver is outside the boundaries of the Historic Reserve (because it is private property) the subject is part of the Historic Reserve's significant interpretive themes.

Pg. 22 paragraph 2. I like the fact that Richmond could serve as a focal point to link other important related sites across the country.

Pg.34 There is a missing photo. (Craneway interior of Ford Assembly)

Pg.43 paragraph 3, lines 6 & 7. Richmond will contract for a transfer...Forest City Development who has agreed. . .

Pg. 45 paragraph 3. was the Kaiser Shipyard in. . .

Pg.46 paragraph 2. Vanport was not a shipyard. It was a housing development. The three WWII shipyards in the Portland/ Vancouver area were: Oregon Ship, Vancouver and Swan Island.

Pg.52 paragraph 5. Adjacent to Vancouver National Historic Reserve. . .

Pg.54 paragraph 8. Under Alternatives II and III, the. . .

Pg.69 suggest minor changes, . . .who lived and remember those years. Their body of work, records, and memory informed this report and will enable a rich interpretation of this important chapter of America's history for generations to come.

Thank you for allowing review and comment by one of the proposed World War II Home Front linked sites. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Lois Mack
Director of Education

ATTACHMENT F. STUDY AUTHORIZATION

PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998

112 STAT. 3247

Public Law 105-355
105th Congress

An Act

To authorize the Automobile National Heritage Area in the State of Michigan,
and for other purposes.

Nov. 6, 1998
[H.R. 3910]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I—AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA OF MICHIGAN

Automobile
National
Heritage Area
Act.
16 USC 461 note
[table].

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Automobile National Heritage
Area Act”.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the industrial, cultural, and natural heritage legacies
of Michigan's automobile industry are nationally significant;

(2) in the areas of Michigan including and in proximity
to Detroit, Dearborn, Pontiac, Flint, and Lansing, the design
and manufacture of the automobile helped establish and expand
the United States industrial power;

(3) the industrial strength of automobile manufacturing
was vital to defending freedom and democracy in 2 world wars
and played a defining role in American victories;

(4) the economic strength of our Nation is connected
integrally to the vitality of the automobile industry, which
employs millions of workers and upon which 1 out of 7 United
States jobs depends;

(5) the industrial and cultural heritage of the automobile
industry in Michigan includes the social history and living
cultural traditions of several generations;

(6) the United Auto Workers and other unions played a
significant role in the history and progress of the labor move-
ment and the automobile industry;

(7) the Department of the Interior is responsible for protect-
ing and interpreting the Nation's cultural and historic
resources, and there are significant examples of these resources
within Michigan to merit the involvement of the Federal
Government to develop programs and projects in cooperation
with the Automobile National Heritage Area Partnership, Incor-
porated, the State of Michigan, and other local and govern-
mental bodies, to adequately conserve, protect, and interpret



Wilderness Boundary Realignment Consideration" on the map entitled "Mount Naomi Wilderness Addition", dated September 25, 1998.

SEC. 504. AUTHORIZATION TO USE LAND IN MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

(a) **REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.**—Notwithstanding the restrictions otherwise applicable under the terms of conveyance by the United States of any of the land described in subsection (b) to Merced County, California, or under any agreement concerning any part of such land between such county and the Secretary of the Interior or any other officer or agent of the United States, the land described in subsection (b) may be used for the purpose specified in subsection (c).

(b) **LAND AFFECTED.**—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the north 25 acres of the 40 acres located in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 7 south, range 13 east, Mount Diablo base line and Meridian in Merced County, California, conveyed to such county by deed recorded in volume 1941 at page 441 of the official records in Merced County, California.

(c) **AUTHORIZED USES.**—Merced County, California, may authorize the use of the land described in subsection (b) for an elementary school serving children without regard to their race, creed, color, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sex, operated by a nonsectarian organization on a nonprofit basis and in compliance with all applicable requirements of the laws of the United States and the State of California. If Merced County permits such lands to be used for such purposes, the county shall include information concerning such use in the periodic reports to the Secretary of the Interior required under the terms of the conveyance of such lands to the county by the United States. Any violation of the provisions of this subsection shall be deemed to be a breach of the conditions and covenants under which such lands were conveyed to Merced County by the United States, and shall have the same effect as provided by deed whereby the United States conveyed the lands to the county. Except as specified in this subsection, nothing in this section shall increase or diminish the authority or responsibility of the county with respect to the land.

California.

SEC. 505. ROSIE THE RIVETER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AFFILIATED SITE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The City of Richmond, California, is located on the northeastern shore of San Francisco Bay and consists of several miles of waterfront which have been used for shipping and industry since the beginning of the 20th century. During the years of World War II, the population of Richmond grew from 220 to over 100,000.

(2) An area of Richmond, California, now known as Marina Park and Marina Green, was the location in the 1940's of the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards, which produced Liberty and Victory ships during World War II.

(3) Thousands of women of all ages and ethnicities moved from across the United States to Richmond, California, in search of high paying jobs and skills never before available to women in the shipyards.

(4) Kaiser Corporation supported women workers by installing child care centers at the shipyards so mothers could work while their children were well cared for nearby.

(5) These women, referred to as “Rosie the Riveter” and “Wendy the Welder”, built hundreds of Liberty and Victory ships in record time for use by the United States Navy. Their labor played a crucial role in increasing American productivity during the war years and in meeting the demand for naval ships.

(6) In part the Japanese plan to defeat the United States Navy was predicated on victory occurring before United States shipyards could build up its fleet of ships.

(7) The City of Richmond, California, has dedicated the former site of Kaiser Shipyard #2 as Rosie the Riveter Memorial Park and will construct a memorial honoring American women’s labor during World War II. The memorial will be representative of one of the Liberty ships built on the site during the war effort.

(8) The City of Richmond, California, is committed to collective interpretative oral histories for the public to learn of the stories of the “Rosies” and “Wendys” who worked in the shipyards.

(9) The Rosie the Riveter Park is a nationally significant site because there tens of thousands of women entered the workforce for the first time, working in heavy industry to support their families and the War effort. This was a turning point for the Richmond, California, area and the Nation as a whole, when women joined the workforce and successfully completed jobs for which previously it was believed they were incapable.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a feasibility study to determine whether—

(A) the Rosie the Riveter Park located in Richmond, California, is suitable for designation as an affiliated site to the National Park Service; and

(B) the Rosie the Riveter Memorial Committee established by the City of Richmond, California, with respect to that park is eligible for technical assistance for interpretative functions relating to the park, including preservation of oral histories from former works at the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards.

(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study under paragraph (1) and submit a report containing findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the study to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Environment of the Senate. Deadline.

SEC. 506. FORT DAVIS HISTORIC SITE, FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

The Act entitled “An Act Authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas”, approved September 8, 1961 (75 Stat. 488; 16 U.S.C. 461 note), is amended in the first section by striking “not to exceed four hundred and sixty acres” and inserting “not to exceed 476 acres”.



PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998

112 STAT. 3267

“(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—Notwithstanding subsection (h), the Secretary is authorized to acquire, in partnership with other entities, a less than fee interest in lands at Thompson Island within the recreation area. The Secretary may acquire the lands only by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange.”.

Approved November 6, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3910:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):

Nov. 6, Presidential statement.



APPRECIATION: This report was greatly assisted by: Mayor Rosemary Corbin and the Richmond City Council; City Manager, Isiah Turner, former Richmond Councilmember Donna Powers who provided the vision and leadership for the Rosie the Riveter Memorial; Councilmember Tom Butt who is working to assure Richmond's history is preserved; Redevelopment Agency Director, Dave Thompson, and Chief of Redevelopment Projects, Tom Mitchell, who are making sure that historic values are incorporated into redevelopment projects on the Richmond Waterfront; Tony Norris, Superintendent of Parks and Landscaping; Kathleen Rupley, Curator and Administrator, the Richmond Museum; Lois Boyle, President of the Richmond Museum of History Association, Inc.; Virginia Rigney, Coordinator of the Richmond Arts and Culture Commission; Diane Hedler, Kaiser Permanente and Immediate Past President, the Marina Bay Neighborhood Council; Donald Hardison, Architect, formerly employed in the Shipyards and the Ford Assembly Building; Stephan Gilford, Kaiser historian; Lois Mack, Director of Education, Vancouver Reserve National Trust; Richard Reed, Kaiser Permanente, and; Donna Graves, Arts and Cultural Planning consultant to the City of Richmond and Project Manager of the Rosie the Riveter Memorial, who provided invaluable insights, contacts, research, written input, edits and follow through.

Fortunately, the Rosie the Riveter and World War II Home Front themes have been documented by authors, historians, photographers, filmmakers and kept alive by the people and descendants who lived and remember those important years. Their body of work, records, and memory informed this report and will enable a rich interpretation of this important chapter of America's history for generations to come.

It also been a privilege to meet and listen to people who vividly recall their experiences in Richmond during the Home Front years and can testify to how it influenced the rest of their lives.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDY TEAM AND CONSULTANTS: Team leader and principal writer – Ray Murray. Consulting historians – Stephen Haller, Stephanie Toothman, Michael Crowe, Gordon Chappell, Diane Nicholson, and Dwight Pitcaithley. Contributing reviewers and editors – Judy Hart, Warren Brown, John Coates, Keith Dunbar, and Cheryl Teagues. Computer graphics work and publication layout – Jean de los Reyes. Cover design and printing coordination – Gene Fleming.

Richmond Shipyard-Built Ships



Liberty ship (San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park)



Victory ship (San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park)



Landing ship tank (LST) (San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park)



C4 Transport (San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park)